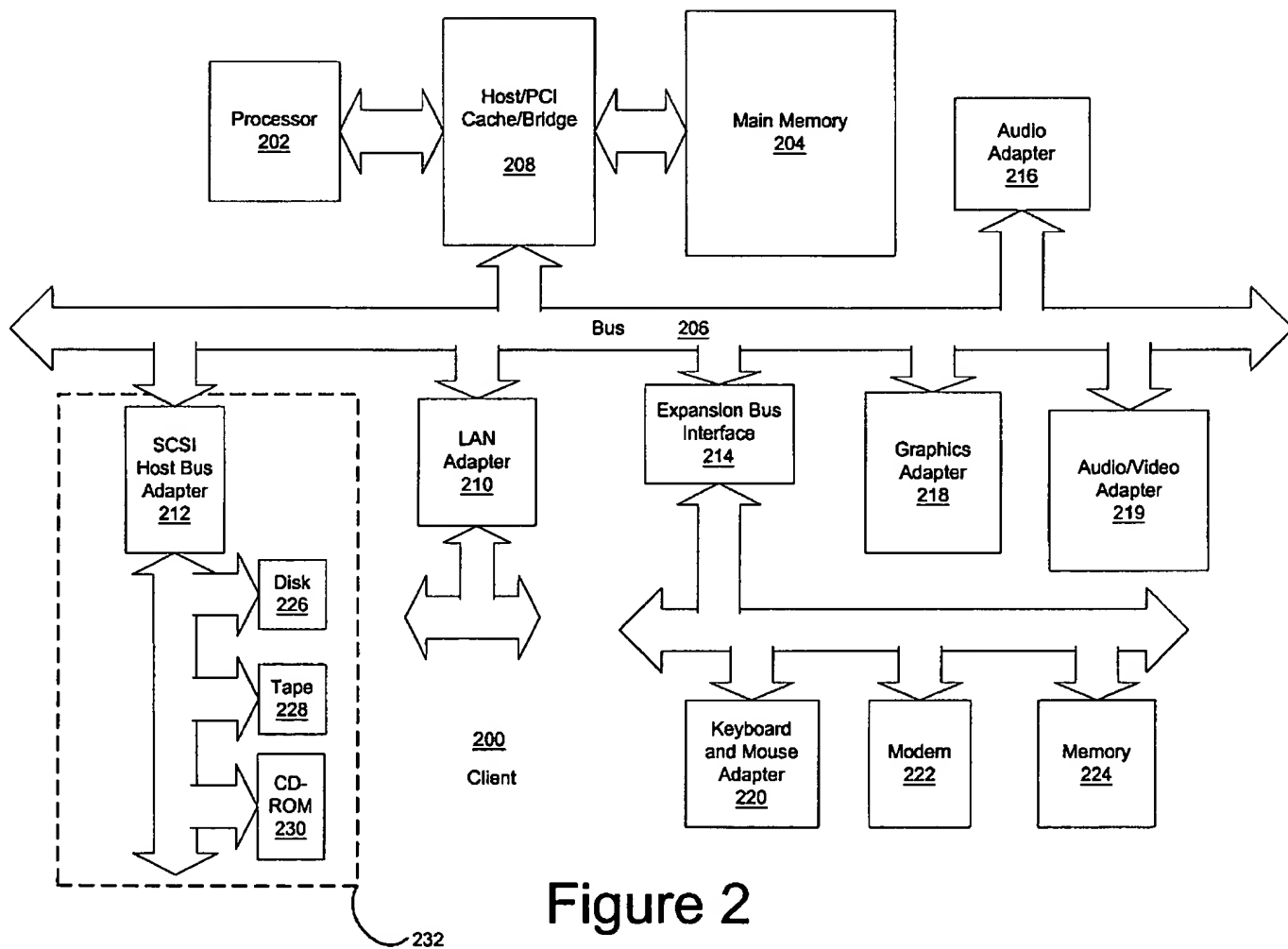
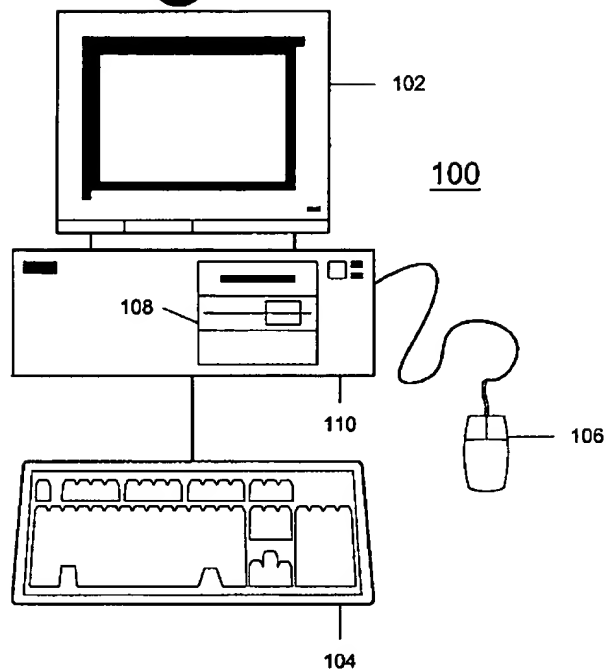


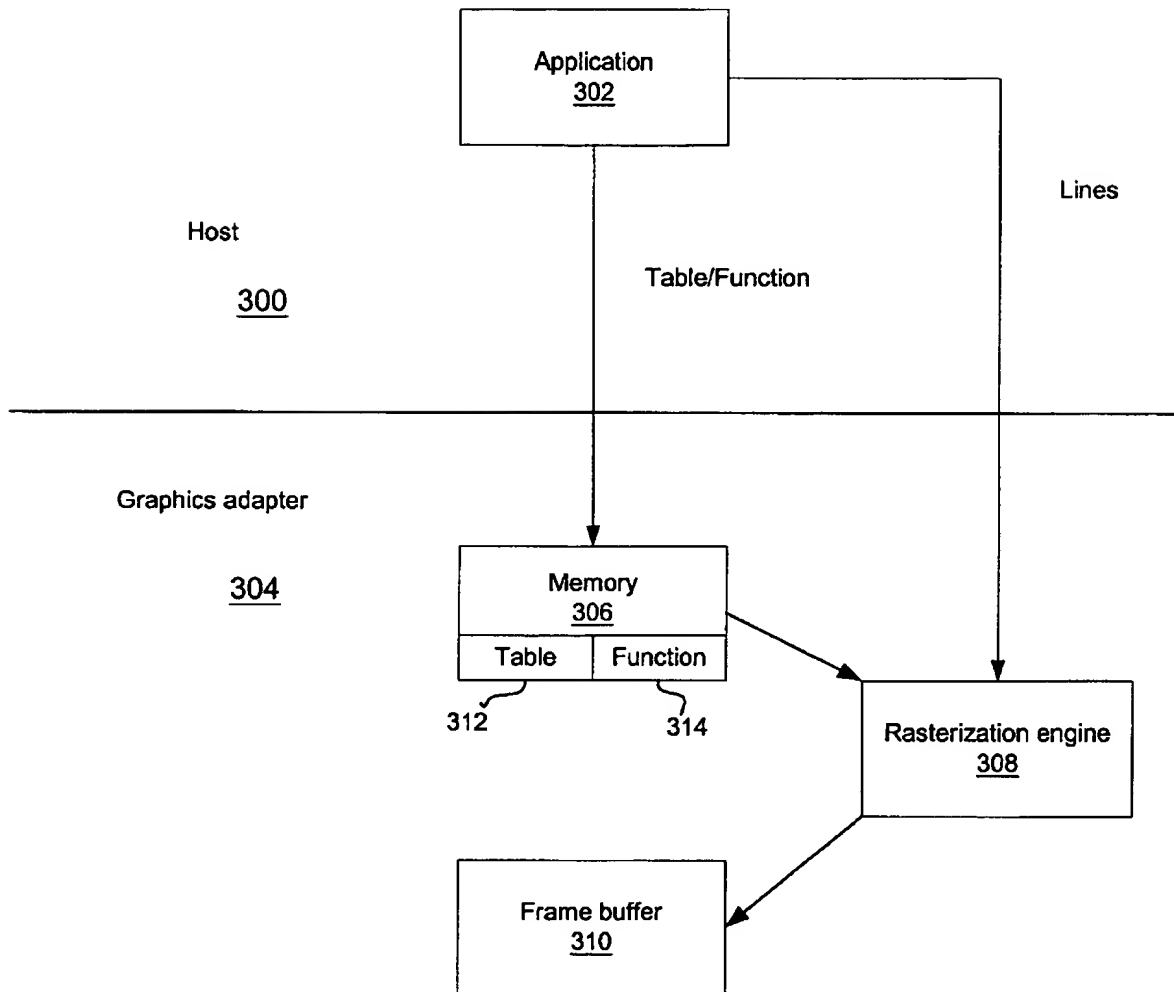
**Figure 1**  
 Brokenshire et al.  
 AUS920010010US1  
 Method and Apparatus for Generating  
 Gamma Corrected Antialiased Lines  
 Page 1 of 9



**Figure 2**

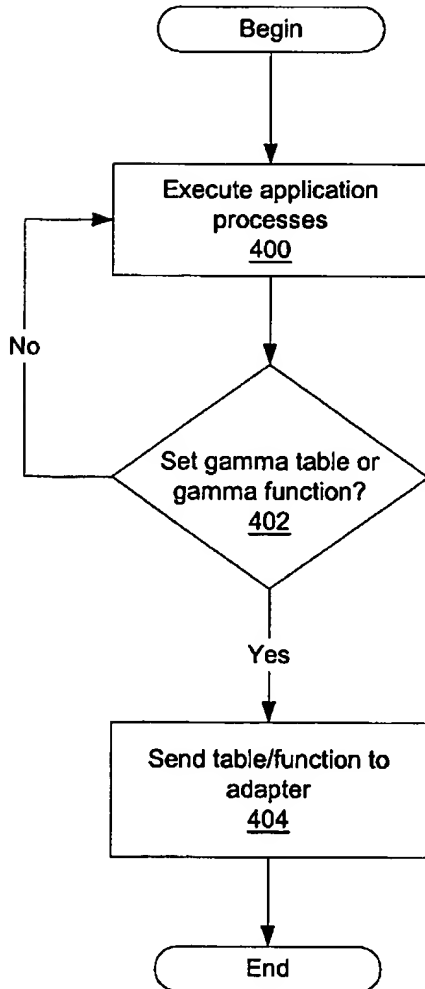
# Figure 3

Brokenshire et al.  
AUS920010010US1  
Method and Apparatus for Generating  
Gamma Corrected Antialiased Lines  
Page 2 of 9



## Figure 4

Brokenshire et al.  
AUS920010010US1  
Method and Apparatus for Generating  
Gamma Corrected Antialiased Lines  
Page 3 of 9



## Figure 5

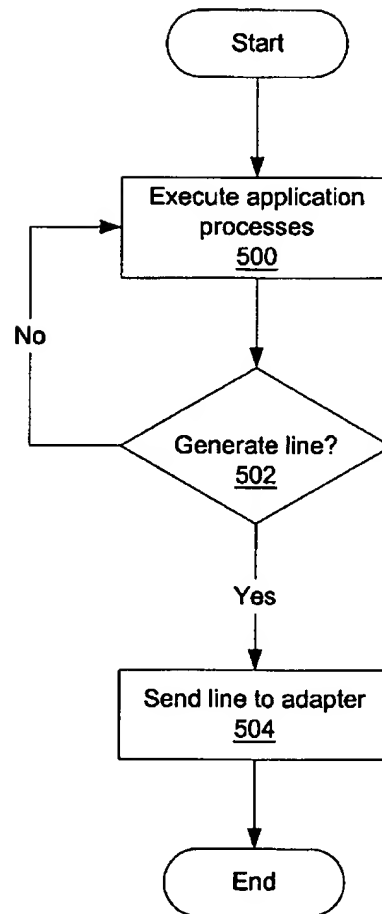


Figure 6

Brokenshire et al.  
AUS920010010US1  
Method and Apparatus for Generating  
Gamma Corrected Antialiased Lines  
Page 4 of 9

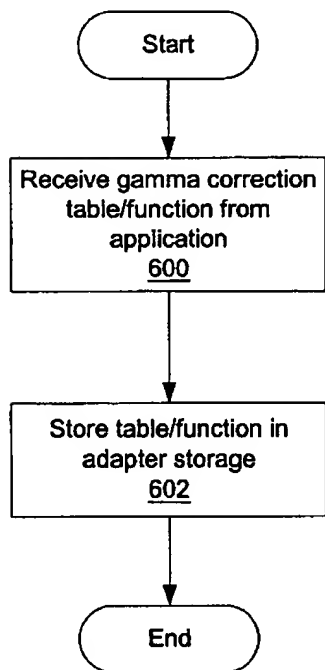
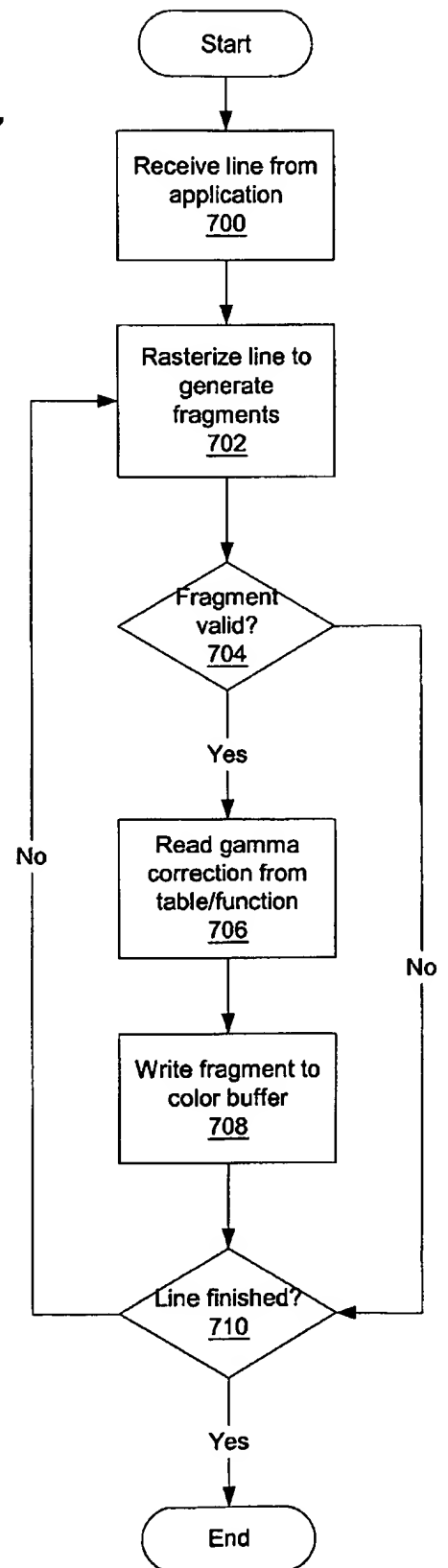


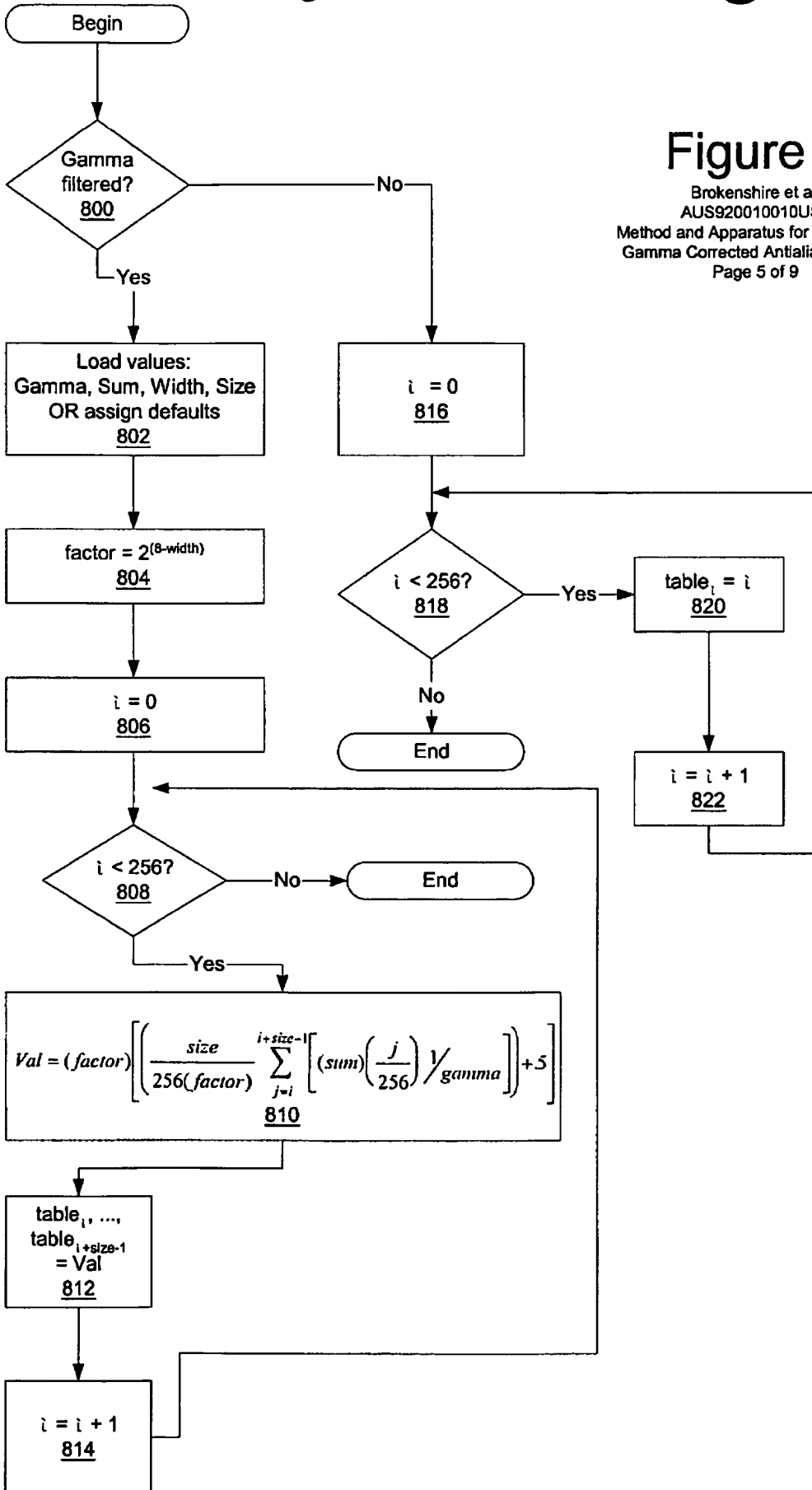
Figure 7



# Figure 8

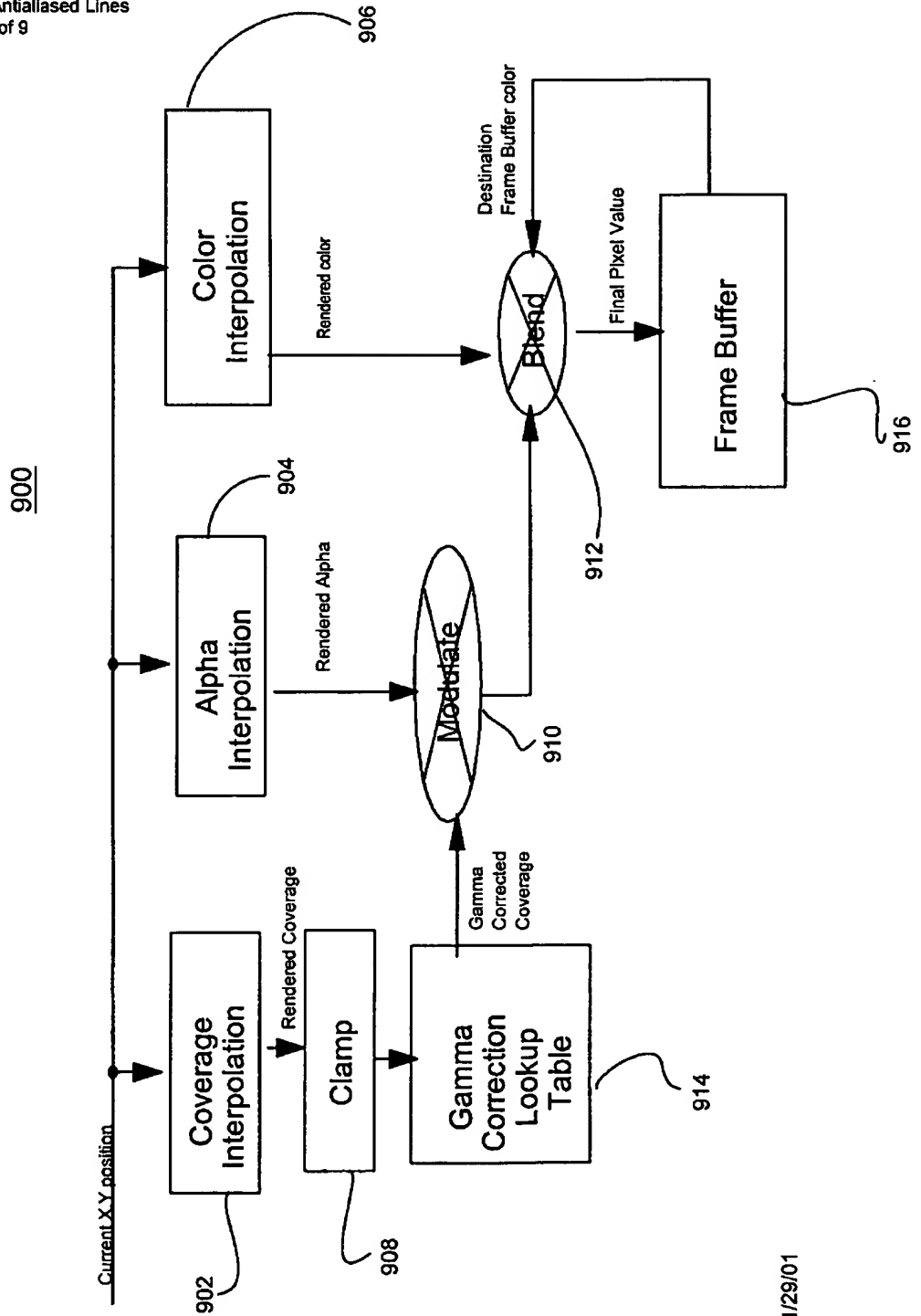
Brokenshire et al.  
AUS920010010US1  
Method and Apparatus for Generating  
Gamma Corrected Antialiased Lines  
Page 5 of 9

Figure 8 is a flowchart illustrating a method for generating gamma corrected antialiased lines. The process begins with a 'Begin' terminal, leading to a decision diamond 'Gamma filtered? 800'. If 'Yes', the process proceeds to a process box 'Load values: Gamma, Sum, Width, Size OR assign defaults 802'. If 'No', the process proceeds to a process box 'i = 0 816'. From '802', the process proceeds to a process box 'factor = 2^(8-width) 804', then to a process box 'i = 0 806'. From '806', the process proceeds to a decision diamond 'i < 256? 808'. If 'No', the process proceeds to an 'End' terminal. If 'Yes', the process proceeds to a process box containing the formula: 
$$Val = (factor) \left[ \left( \frac{size}{256(factor)} \sum_{j=i}^{i+size-1} \left[ (sum) \left( \frac{j}{256} \right) \gamma_{gamma} \right] \right) + 5 \right]$$
 810. From '810', the process proceeds to a process box 'table<sub>i</sub>, ..., table<sub>i+size-1</sub> = Val 812'. From '812', the process proceeds to a process box 'i = i + 1 814'. From '814', the process proceeds to a decision diamond 'i < 256? 818'. If 'Yes', the process proceeds to a process box 'table<sub>i</sub> = i 820'. From '820', the process proceeds to a process box 'i = i + 1 822'. From '822', the process proceeds to a decision diamond 'i < 256? 818'. If 'No', the process proceeds to an 'End' terminal. If 'Yes', the process proceeds to a process box 'table<sub>i</sub> = i 820'.



# Figure 9

Brokenshire et al.  
AUS920010010US1  
Method and Apparatus for Generating  
Gamma Corrected Antialiased Lines  
Page 6 of 9



```

if (env = getenv("_OGL_GAMMA_FILTER")){
/* Gamma filtered */
float gamma;
float sum;
int factor;
int width;
int size;

gamma = 1.0;
gamma = atof(env);

width = 8;
if (env = getenv("_OGL_GAMMA_TABLEWIDTH"))
width = atoi(env);
factor = (int)pow(2.0, (double) (8.0-width));

sum = 256.0;
if (env = getenv("_OGL_GAMMA_SUM"))
sum = atof(env);

size = 256;
if (env = getenv("_OGL_GAMMA_TABLESIZE")){
size = atoi(env);
switch (size) {
case 16:
for (i=0; i<256; i+=16) {
a = sum * pow((double)((i/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
b = sum * pow((double)((i+1)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
c = sum * pow((double)((i+2)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
d = sum * pow((double)((i+3)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
e = sum * pow((double)((i+4)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
f = sum * pow((double)((i+5)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
g = sum * pow((double)((i+6)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
h = sum * pow((double)((i+7)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
i = sum * pow((double)((i+8)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
j = sum * pow((double)((i+9)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
k = sum * pow((double)((i+10)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
l = sum * pow((double)((i+11)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
m = sum * pow((double)((i+12)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
n = sum * pow((double)((i+13)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
o = sum * pow((double)((i+14)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
p = sum * pow((double)((i+15)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
AAFilterTable[i] = AAFilterTable[i+1] =
AAFilterTable[i+2] = AAFilterTable[i+3] =
AAFilterTable[i+4] = AAFilterTable[i+5] =
AAFilterTable[i+6] = AAFilterTable[i+7] =

```

## Figure 10A

Brokenshire et al.  
 AUS920010010US1  
 Method and Apparatus for Generating  
 Gamma Corrected Antialiased Lines  
 Page 7 of 9

1000

```

AAFilterTable[i+8] = AAFilterTable[i+9] =
AAFilterTable[i+10] = AAFilterTable[i+11] =
AAFilterTable[i+12] = AAFilterTable[i+13] =
AAFilterTable[i+14] = AAFilterTable[i+15] =
    (int)((((a + b + c + d + e + f +
    (int)((((a + b + c + d + e + f +
        g + h + i + j + k + m +
        n + o + p)/(16.0*factor)) + 0.5)*factor);
}
break;
case 32;
for (i=0; i<256; i+=8) {
    a = sum * pow((double)(i/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
    b = sum * pow((double)((i+1)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
    c = sum * pow((double)((i+2)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
    d = sum * pow((double)((i+3)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
    e = sum * pow((double)((i+4)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
    f = sum * pow((double)((i+5)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
    g = sum * pow((double)((i+6)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
    h = sum * pow((double)((i+7)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
    AAFilterTable[i] = AAFilterTable[i+1] = AAFilterTable[i+2] =
    AAFilterTable[i+3] = AAFilterTable[i+4] = AAFilterTable[i+5] =
    AAFilterTable[i+6] = AAFilterTable[i+7] = (int)((((a + b + c + d + e + f + g + h)/(8.0*factor)) + 0.5)*factor);
}
break;
case 64;
for (i=0; i<256; i+=4) {
    a = sum * pow((double)(i/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
    b = sum * pow((double)((i+1)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
    c = sum * pow((double)((i+2)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
    d = sum * pow((double)((i+3)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
    AAFilterTable[i] = AAFilterTable[i+1] =
    AAFilterTable[i+2] = AAFilterTable[i+3] =
        (int) (((a + b + c + d)/4.0*factor)) + 0.5*factor);
}
break;
case 128;
for (i=0; i<256; i+=2) {
    a = sum * pow((double)(i/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
    b = sum * pow((double)((i+1)/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma));
    AAFilterTable[i] = AAFilterTable[i+1] =
        (int) (((a + b)/2.0*factor)) + 0.5*factor);
}
break;
case 256;
for (i=0; i<256; i++) {
    AAFilterTable[i] =
        (int) (((sum * pow((double)(i/256.0), (double)(1.0 / gamma)))/factor) + 0.5)*factor);
}
break;
}
}

```

## Figure 10B

Brokenshire et al.  
 AUS920010010US1  
 Method and Apparatus for Generating  
 Gamma Corrected Antialiased Lines  
 Page 8 of 9



# Figure 11

Brokenshire et al.  
AUS920010010US1  
Method and Apparatus for Generating  
Gamma Corrected Antialiased Lines  
Page 9 of 9

Assumptions: Floating point coverages are defined in the normalized 0.0 to 1.0 range in which 0.0 corresponds to no coverage and 1.0 corresponds to full coverage. Fixed point coverages are defined in the range 0 to size - 1.

```
float * GenFloatingPtGammaTable(int size,  
                                float gamma)
```

```
{  
    int i;  
    float *table;  
  
    if (table = malloc(sizeof(float)*size)) {  
        for (i=0; i<size; i++) {  
            table[i] = (float)pow((double)i/(size-1), (double)(1.0/gamma));  
        }  
    }  
    return (table);  
}
```

1100

```
int * GenFixedPtGammaTable(int size,  
                            float gamma)
```

```
{  
    int i;  
    int *table;  
    float val;  
  
    if (table = malloc(sizeof(int)*size)) {  
        for (i=0; i<size; i++) {  
            val = (float)pow((double)i/(size-1), (double)(1.0/gamma));  
            table[i] = (int)((size-1) * val + 0.5);  
        }  
    }  
    return (table);  
}
```